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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
NOMENCLATURE.
FEB 10 1917

Growers Supplement to Moncrief's Orchard Book

Prize Delicious

The Early Bearing Delicious

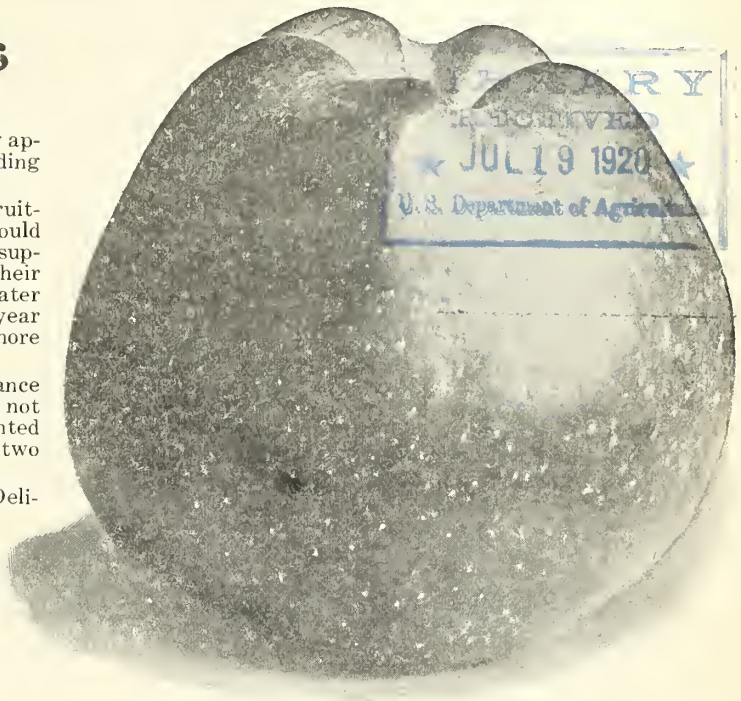
Like begets like. Nature's unalterable law applies to all fruit trees. The result of not heeding this warning is plainly evident with Delicious.

Years ago the Delicious were all perfect fruiting trees until the time came when nurseries could not secure enough scions from the original to supply the demand. Then they began to follow their old method of growing thousands of small water sprouts and propagated from them year after year until the resulting poor degenerates showed more wood growth than fruit production.

One of those is growing within a short distance of our nursery. Nearing its eighth year it has not even blossomed. Five hundred Delicious planted at Mt. Zion, Iowa, in 1907, bore all told, only two bushels in 1915 and very little increase for 1916.

All these water sprout relatives of the Delicious came under the eyes of Apple Specialists and here we give an illustration from some of the letters:

The Iowa Experimental Station reports the Delicious bearing late in life—some of the trees as much as eighteen years old not bearing good crops yet. Other trees bore well young, but did not bear well later. Fruit-growers report Delicious trees six to ten years old that haven't set an apple Some trees bear well, others do not. These bearing habits do not seem to be well fixed.


RY
JUL 19 1920
U.S. Department of Agriculture

PRIZE DELICIOUS
Photograph of the Natural Fruit Picked from the Double Circle tree.
You can always recognize Delicious by the five distinct knobs on the blossom end.

Prize Delicious the Fruitful Strain

In order to overcome this tendency to late and shy bearing, several years were spent in the search of the ideal strain of bearing Delicious trees from which to propagate our trees. We sought for bearing trees in which early bearing and heavy regular yields were fixed qualities.

Our search was finally rewarded in the orchard described below. Here we found Delicious bearing at four years old. Bearing heavy crops every favorable year—trees healthy and well cared for—fruit true to type, and perfect in size, color, flavor and quality. After watching the performance of select trees in this orchard for three years, we began propagation of this strain under the name of Prize Delicious. You now have an opportunity to secure trees of this strain in which the tendency of Delicious to slow and shy bearing has been eliminated. Here's the three years' record of the parent trees beginning the fourth year:

Fourth Year—Two hundred selected Delicious trees, six years old, thrifty and healthy in every way. Out of this number 36 trees showed remarkable qualities. These trees began bearing at 3 years old, and this year (1911) produced an average crop of 4½ bushels per tree. Fruit is highly colored, evenly distributed and of wonderful uniformity. In size and quality simply ideal. Has withstood lowest temperatures without injury. The trees are strong, vigorous growers, built to carry heavy loads, free from all indications of disease and insect injury. An orchard of great promise.

A. J. Williams, and a 3 year old Prize Delicious

Fifth Year—Every marked tree made a good record again this year. The eight special ones, went beyond all expectations; growth perfect; loads of evenly distributed fruit; wonderful uniformity; color and quality simply marvelous.

Each DOUBLE CIRCLE tree produced six boxes and every apple packed out fancy. Never saw a more handsome lot of Delicious—the quality apple. Six apples from this tree won the grand prize at the fair here this fall.

Sixth Year—Same trees have again the lead—not one having gone back. Not one has approached the performance of the DOUBLE CIRCLE trees. Beyond a doubt, these trees have stronger individuality—capable of stronger growth, and of producing more and better fruit annually. The DOUBLE CIRCLE trees produced ten bushels each. And here's a letter dated Jan. 14th from the owner of this orchard: "Delicious all sold at $3.50 a box. Could sell twice as many more at bigger price."

45 Apples 3 Years After Planting

"I am sending you a snapshot picture of a 3 year old Delicious apple and it had 45 apples, but I picked off part of them and some do not show. I am having a better photo of them taken. This is one of your pedigreed trees I purchased from you. Another nursery wanted the picture to show in their catalog as they sell Delicious and wanted to show what the trees will do in three years."—A. J. Williams, Parkville, Mo.

Have an Orchard Without Drones

Plant Prize Delicious.

We have secured exclusive control of the buds and scions from the DOUBLE CIRCLE trees of Prize Delicious. This season we offer our customers a limited number of trees propagated direct from the Prize Delicious and marked with a DOUBLE CIRCLE. This is for your protection.

Prove in your own orchard that it pays—and pays well—to plant fruit trees with a performance record behind them—trees **grown the Moncrief way.** It is the only way to eliminate the drones.

Order Now—We have only 10,000 Prize Delicious. After they are all sold orders will be canceled.

Prices on Prize Delicious	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	$0.30	$2.50	$20.00
1 year, 3 to 5 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
2 year, 4 to 5 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
2 year, 5 to 7 feet	.50	4.00	35.00

J. MONCRIEF
1915-1916 Silver Medal Winesap apples.

Pedigreed or Moncrief?

IF in 1905, this question were asked, your probable querry would have been "What do you mean—what is Pedigreed or Moncrief trees?" That was when Moncrief began his campaign to show every fruit-grower how drone can only produce drone. If one tree has a tendency to shirk so will its offspring, while a heavy, healthy bearing one will reproduce the same good points in its offspring. It is the law of nature. Like begets like.

The National Government heralded the knowledge; they immediately set to work spending thousands of dollars yearly instructing fruit-growers of the method, going so far as to work in various localities for several years, their results forcing prejudiced growers to adopt the method.

Even the farm papers discussed it pro and con for several years until they were sure of pedigree merits, then with a broadside, everyone opened up, filling their columns with the good tidings until now the question is not whether you should buy water sprouts or pedigree trees, but shall I take a chance on pedigree or pay a little more and get MONCRIEF'S.

The very safest assurance of fruit success which you can possibly have is to buy Moncrief's Pedigree Nursery Stock, for any man who will spend years toward decreasing the insecurities of fruit growing will certainly take pains enough to make sure that his ideals are not destroyed by indifference to proved rules.

Moncrief has been very careful; he knows every mother tree from which he propagates; he has a record of each similar to the record shown below; he knows the history of their branches, root and trunk and what they produce in fruit each year. Equally well is he familiar with every young pedigree tree listed in this book or shipped from this nursery.

With his trees there is no uncertainty—no disappointments—no years of wasted energy or fertile soil. They are the same kind of trees as brought J. A. Anderson $5000 profit from a small orchard of four acres this year, or like the 1000 trees from which John Alter has just gathered 14,000 bushels of apples and sold them at a premium price, his eleventh big crop. That is what Moncrief trees do for thousands each year; Proof of which is to be found in the many letters reproduced in this Supplement Hundreds; of others are on file here ready for your inspection, proclaiming their pedigree trees bear when four years of age; brings 30c to $1.00 per bushel extra because of superior quality; Trees doubling the average yield. PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT, PLANT ONLY MONCRIEF'S.

World's Foremost Authorities Endorse Pedigreed Trees

U. S. Department of Agriculture—"From observation of numerous apple and peach trees, I am sure that the opportunity of improving by bud selection (Pedigree) is even greater than with citrus fruits. Our results here are marvelous—the improved fruits bring this season $2 more per box. We are finding a wonderful change of sentiment—no ordinary nursery stock receives any attention from our most intelligent planters."—A. D. Shamel, Pom.

Pembrokeshire, Wales Education Authority — "It is strange that bud selection has not been more generally followed by nurserymen—all honor is due you." — W. Jones-Begelly, Wales.

Bailey's Fruit Growing—"It is probable that many trees fail to grow because propagated from unproductive trees. Scions or buds tend to reproduce the character of the trees from which they are taken. The indiscriminate cutting of sicons is too clumsy and inexact a practice for these days."—L. H. Bailey.

Kansas Horticultural Dept.—"The Horticultural Dept. of Manhattan has recommended you very highly and I wish to know in your estimation what are the best two or three varieties of peach and apple trees. Please make me a price on 100 very choice peach trees."—J. P. Taggart.

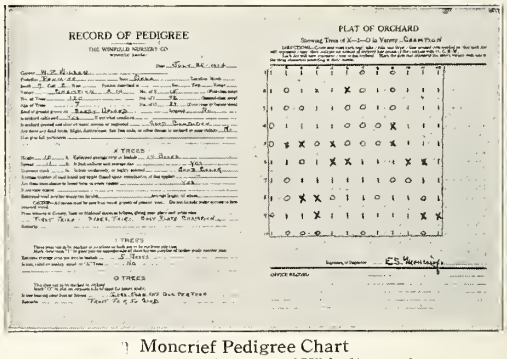
More Letters From Men Who Know the Moncrief Work

Prof. John Craig, Carnell University — "We congratulate you for promoting an improved line of nursery development. The selection process is certainly a meritorous and desirable practice."

U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry—"I believe that buds for propagation should be cut from carefully selected trees after the beheavior of these trees has been definitely determined. About ten per cent of standard trees studied are consistent producers of the highest grades of fruit. These we consider the real mother tree worthy of propagation."

Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas — "I heard your method highly approved by Mr. Gould of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. If you can reach the people you can do more for Kansas Pomology than any movement of which I have any knowledge."—Prof. W. A. Harshbarger.

Country Life in America—"The greatest new idea in fruit growing is 'Pedigreed trees.' By this method we can save several years of waiting, get bigger crops, make trees bear every year and secure larger fruit. We even get trees that are immune from certain diseases."—Forrest Crissy.


RECORD OF PEDIGREE

PLAT OF ORCHARD

Moncrief Pedigree Chart
Way of keeping Record Sheet. "X" indicates best trees.

Notice---Important

When writing this Supplement and copying the Pedigree Record of Prize Delicious into the copy on page 1, (front page), we erred in copying the complete record. We wish no misunderstanding so please note this:

The trees referred to began bearing in their fourth year. The record reproduced are for the sixth, seventh and eighth years instead of the fourth, fifth and sixth.

If we have not explained the matter in a way that you can understand it, write us. But plant several Prize Delicious this year.

Winfield Nursery Co. Winfield, Kansas

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
FEB 10 1917

Moncrief Pedigreed Apples

Arkansas Black—Beautiful dark red, almost black; quality good, long keeper. Valuable for New Mexico and Northern Oklahoma.

Grown from 46 specially marked trees noted for regularity of bearing, droductiveness and high color. Plant these trees and you will not have any shy bearers.

I. S. Waggoner.
Crescent, Okla. Loaded 2yr apple

Baldwin—Popular in the east and north. Fruit large bright red, late keeper, splendid shipper.

Grown from a famous northern orchard, 12 selected trees 16 years old, averaging 12 bushels of fancy fruit per tree.

Benoni—Orange yellow striped with red. Fine dessert apple; valuable for home orchards.

Colorado Orange — Deserves wider planting; rich golden yellow, blooms late, fine keeper. In demand at high prices.

Grown from 8 selected trees that averaged 15 bushels to the tree, the true type of fruitful Colorado Orange.

Equal to Grimes Golden—"In my opinion the Colorado Orange is superior to the Banana and fully equal to Grimes Golden. It is a better keeper than either Grimes Golden or Delicious. We consider it a very valuable variety."—G.B. Brackett, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Coopers Early White—One of the best for the southwest; good size, light yellow, bears young. Fine for early market.

Delicious—You can't make any mistake on the Delicious. Have at least a few of this variety by all means. A beautiful apple that appeals to both eye and appetite. Striped and marked with bright and dark red, turning to an actual crimson on the cheek which has been kissed by the sun. The shaded side is a rich golden yellow. The apples are large, oblong, ribbed and tapering with five distinct knobs at the blossom end. The fruit is fresh and juicy with a flavor which suggests the pear and is distinctly unlike any other apple that has ever been developed. While the skin is thin, it is tough and the apple will stand shipping well.

The Delicious can be grown where any apple will grow, and it is a wonderful money maker. It is a dessert apple and is often sold in hotels for 15 to 50 cents apiece. You can easily sell your crop for a figure way above the market price for ordinary apples.

Duchess— Most profitable summer apple. Yellow splashed with red; bears young, yields big crops, a favorite cooking apple. Valuable as a filler. You can depend upon good prices for Duchess. Grown fron two 13-year old trees which produced 20 bushels each.

Early Harvest—Well known summer apple, pale yellow, medium size, bears early, good cooker. Yellow Transparent and Coopers Early White are more valuable. Parentage: 7 selected 12-year-old trees averaging 10 bu. each.

Gano—A large, handsome dark red apple. As hardy as old Ben Davis and just as good a keeper, but finer quality. One of the best shippers and popular on all markets. Its regular and abundant crops make it a big money maker.

This fine, solid red apple has suffered on account of the thousands of Ben Davis being planted under the name Gano. The trees grow just alike, look alike and no planter can tell the differenee until they begin to fruit. Get Moncrief's Gano from known parentage for true Gano. We offer you trees from the best individuals selected from more than 500 trees Fruit from the parent trees won the Sweep Stakes prize at the National Apole Show at Denver for the best car load of orchard run, winning the $250 loving cup.

Grimes Golden—Golden yellow, delicious, rich and tender; the most popular of its kind and pays best. Hardy, productive, bears young, a splendid filler. Seldom caught by frost. Always commands highest prices.

After 12 years of selection we have improved the type of this grand variety until our Grimes Golden are all blue ribbon stock. Grown from 60 selected trees—the best in four splendid orchards. Eight-year-old parent trees averaged 4 to 5 bushels each, eleven-year-old trees 10 bu. each, and fourteen-year-old trees produced 16 bu. each. In our work we found Grimes Golden of the shade type reaching the age of 19 years before producing fruit. With Moncrief Grimes Golden in your orchard you can count on early fruitfulness and superb quality.

Jonathan—This is a roundish oval apple of the Spitzenburg class. It is bright red turning to dark red and purplish crimson on the sunny side. The flesh is whitish with a good flavor aud the juice is full of vim. The tree is medium sized, moderately vigorous and is long lived. We have on hand a fine line of Jonathan one-year trees which we recommend. All are grown from select pedigreed individual trees of known results.

King David—Combines the good qualities of the Jonathan and the Arkansas Black, it being a cross between the two. Rich color, yellow tinged flesh, bright sparkling flavor. Has often been shipped as far as Australia. It succeeds commercially in territories where the Jonathan is too small.

The true King David from marked trees of the ideal type in orchard 9 years old. Also from 3 specially marked trees 16 years old and 6 marked trees from orchard 7 years old.

Liveland Raspberry—This variety started in Russia, but has thrived in America. It is a shinny waxen white with crimson stripes and on the sunny side a spot of red gives it an indescribably beautiful appearance. It is a medium large apple which packs well and looks well in boxes. A strong vigorous grower which bears well in its third year and makes an ideal filler.

We have taken the scions for this variety from 9 trees 9 years old which averaged 6 bushels per tree. Also one 13-year-old tree which yielded thirty bushels.

Maiden Blush—A popular summer apple, golden yellow with crimson blush. Enticing flavor, good grower, fine for drying.

Magnate—This is a seedling of the Winesap. It is dark crimson in color and of excellent quality. We paid a premium to secure the genuine Magnate right from the original strain. The owner says, "The scions I sent you are the first every offered for sale and are cut from young trees, propagated direct from the Magnate trees put out by Dr. Stayman himself. They are all that is left of the original tree.

Mammoth Black Twig—Extra large, dark red. Excellent quality and keeps until apples come again. Bears early and yields big crops every year.

In our breeding work we find a larger percentage of barren and drone trees in M. B. Twig than in any other variety. In orchards 10 to 15 years old we have found as high as 90 per cent of the shade type. Unless you plant trees of the fruitful type results will be largely a shade tree grove. We offer M. B. Twig from 7 yr. trees, averaging 5 bu. each.

Northwestern Greening — Large greenish yellow. Fine keeper and shipper. Tree hardy and vigor-

J.W. Young
1yr. Yellow Transparent apple with 14 apples

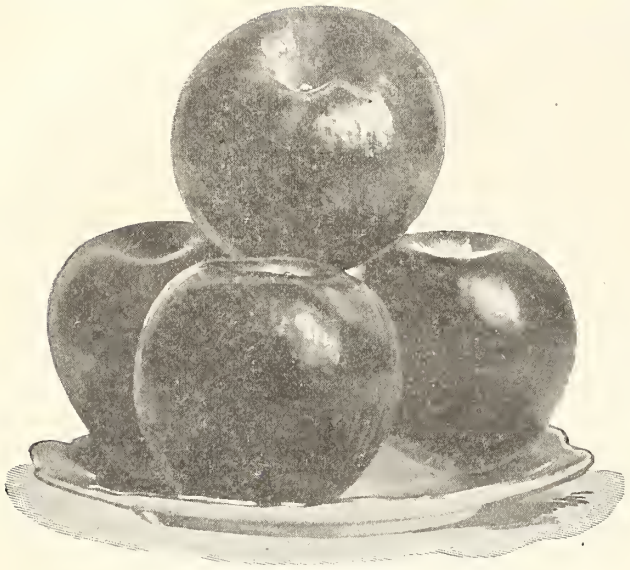


PLATE OF RAGAN

(Apples Continued)

ous; bears young. Only 430 trees to offer this year in Pedigreed stock. Grown from 17 marked trees in an orchard 18 years old, averaging fifteen bushels of an extra large fruit to the tree.

Pennsylvania Red Streak—This valuable fall apple, also known as English Rambo, should be planted in every assortment. Comes at a time of the year when good fall apples are scarce and always brings good prices. Propagated from 10 marked trees out of an orchard of 26. Won first prize at three annual fairs.

Ragan (Improved Black Ben)—Pronounced by many the best commercial apple yet produced. It has all the money making qualities of old Ben Davis, improved by a handsome deep red color, the sort of color that brings the high prices. Hardiness, early bearing, tremendous yields and handsome color make it one of the greatest money-makers. It is one of the few apples that can be planted with the assurance of success. Don't think of starting an orchard without Ragan, a regular gold mine.

Red June (Wilson Strain)—This is a late summer apple. It reaches a medium size and is yellow with red stripes. It ripens from July to August and is one of the best of our summer apples. The trees bears young and our scions produce trees that always produce good yields.

Rome Beauty—One of the surest annual bearers. Large and handsome, shaded and striped with red. Begins bearing very young. If you plant Moncrief's Rome Beauty, you'll start picking apples the second or third year after planting. Ideal filler. Blooms late and yields tremendous crops. If frost catches first bloom, it often blooms again insuring crop when others fail.

Wealthy—Plant Wealthy for profit. It's the best of the season. Brilliant red, smooth and glossy; fine keeper. Splendid quality. Customers report two bushels from four-year-old trees. Bears heavily every year. While classed as a fall apple, it becomes a late-summer apple in the South.

Yellow Transparent—Clear yellow, hardy and very beautiful. Medium size, uniform in shape, round with a slight taper at the blossom end. It has a smooth cream yellow skin with a transparent waxy appearance which gives the apple its name. Good apple for eating and cooking. Makes good filler because bears 3rd or 4th year and takes little room in the row between permanent trees.

White Winter Pearmain—Highly esteemed as a table variety. Pale yellow, flesh crisp and delicious. Parent trees averaged 8 boxes at 12 years old.

Winesap—An old favorite, popular on account of its rich, pleasing flavor and fine red color; hardy, regular bearer, excellent shipper—a money maker.

Winter Banana—Wonderful waxen yellow apple, delightful flavor; flesh crisp and juicy. Good grower, early bearer, blooms late. Keeps all winter, always brings high prices.

Prices on Varieties listed above	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	$0.17	$1 40	$12.00	$100
1 year, 3 to 5 feet	.23	2 00	17.00	140
2 year, 3 to 4 feet	.20	1.70	14 00	120
2 year, 4 to 5 feet	.23	2 00	17.00	140
2 year, 5 to 6 feet	.30	2.60	22.00	180

Winfield Stayman—A superior strain of Stayman Winesap. Large, uniform, roundish shape; skin smooth, rather tough, thick, green becoming yellowish, often nearly covered with dull mixed red; flesh firm, moderately tender, moderately crisp, juicy, aromatic, sprightly, pleasant to subacid. Late in December or the first of January this apple is beyond question the peer of all other apples for quality, its rich meat, almost old gold in color, a most delicious, delightful delicacy—having a flavor far superior to the Delicious. A fine shipping apple, can be hauled long distances without spoiling. Bears young, yield big crops every year. Resists drouth. Thrives well on thin soil where other apples fail. Brings good prices. Be sure to order a few Winfield Stayman.

Northern Spy (Vermont Strain)—An improved type of Northern Spy, from an orchard to which we were referred by a field man of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in Vermont. Large, bright red, superfine quality. Tree very rugged, blooms late. Sells for highest prices.

West Jonathan—After ten years of selection we offer the ideal type of the Jonathan family. Fruit extremely large, very dark red, commanding a premium price over other Jonathan for four successive years. Young trees of this strain show fruit buds in the unrsery row and begin bearing very young. Trees are stronger, sturdier growers. Prove it in your own orchard.

Lowry—A big favorite. The fruit is a beautiful dark red of fine quality. Our Lowry trees are propagated direct from the famous Rose Cliff orchards owned by Jas. Craig, at Waynesboro, Virginia, and we have only a limited number for sale this year.

Prices on West Jonathan, Lowry, Northern Spy, Winfield Stayman:

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	$0.22	$1.90	$17.00	$150
1 yesr, 3 to 5 feet	.28	2.50	22.00	190
2 year, 3 to 4 feet	.25	2.20	18.00	170
2 year, 4 to 5 feet	.28	2.50	22.00	190
2 year, 5 to 6 feet	.35	3.10	27.00	230

Sets Fruit Buds Second Year—"The trees arrived and they are a fine lot. The trees I got of you two years ago are looking fine and one Jonathan has fruit buds on it now. Your trees have convinded me that it never pays to plant scrub stock."—A. G. Jacks, Carroll, Ohio.

Every Tree Growing—"I promised you that I would let you know how my trees are. I got twenty peaches and twelve apples and every one is growing. I am well satisfied with them. I have another order for next spring."—N. E. Stantz, Baltic, O.

Rome Beauty Bears Young—"It occurs to me that you may be interested in seeing the enclosed negative. The picture shows myself and a Rome Beauty tree carrying four apples. The tree was bought from you, planted in April, 1912, and the photograph was taken in August, 1913."—O. B. Clarke, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

O. B. Clarke and his Rome Beauty, 16 months after planting

Silver Medal Winesap Apples—part were kept in storage 15 months. Rest are of this year's crop.

Which Is Which?

Here you are—nice, big, juicy Silver Medal Winesap Apples photographed as they were taken out of storage, December 24, 1916. Right in the same group with these storage apples picked October 13, 1915, we placed some fresh apples gathered October 28, 1916, and asked several big fruit men to look them over and tell us which were the apples kept in storage 15 months and which the fresh apples. The fruit men said they could not tell unless allowed to open them. Isn't that about as good testimony for keeping quality as you can ask? Look at the photograph on this page. See if you can tell which is which.

500 Silver Medal Winesap Trees Free

If you can tell, you have a sharper eye than some of the biggest fruit men in the country. Try to separate them. We are dividing 500 Silver Medal Winesap equally among those successfully separate all the 1915 crop from the 1916. (If only two succeed each one will receive 250 trees, etc.) All you need do is send your decision in to our office before January 1, 1918. Be sure to write your name and address plainly.

Bearing this close inspection proves it an apple of great keeping quality; a prize shipper; something the folks can put in the cellar to bring up and enjoy during the long winter evenings, You can't do better than stock your orchard with Silver Medal Winesap.

The Apple With a History

Silver Medal Winesap—One would name it that even though they had no knowledge of its prize winning ability. A fair idea of its beauty and size may be gained from the plate illustration. It is brilliant dark red.

In quality it is unsurpassed, incomparable. In flavor excellent, very slightly acid, just enough to make it enjoyable. The flesh is fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, wonderfully delightful. Many prefer it to Delicious or any other. Holds record for keeping qualities, 6 months being nothing unusual. Many cases of 1 year reported.

The original trees were found in the Mason orchard near Belle Plaine, Kansas, in the famous Arkansas River land. In all there were nearly 2,200 trees all doing well, but in particular there were three Winesap which were head and shoulders above all surrounding trees in performance. Their fruit was double the average size, with a yield of double any companion or neighborhood trees year after year. **The fruit taken to the fair won the coveted Gold Medal Prize.**

Arrangements were immediately made whereby we were the people permitted to propagate from prize winning trees, and in 1906, the first Silver Medal Winesap were sold to John Alter, a big Kansas Apple Grower.

$10,000 for One Crop—Mr. Alter refused $10,000 for the 1915 crop on account of size and quality. That means $500 to $700 an acre for 1915. Think of it. From 10 year old trees. "You ought to see these Winesap rows now," said John Alter last fall. "You can go the whole length of the orchard, 20 acres, and every trees loaded—row after row of fine big, dark red apples, not a loafer among them."

$200.00 Grows to $24,000—"This 10yr-old orchard of Silver Medal Winesap," said Mr. Alter, "has netted me three times the amount produced by the 13 year old orchard of the same size, purchased from another firm. Yes, I'm going to grub out 120a of bearing orchard to plant Silver Medal Winesap and other Moncrief selected strains. I can't afford not to do it. My old orchard is considered the best in the valley, but it takes three acres to make as much money as one acre of Silver Medal Widesap."

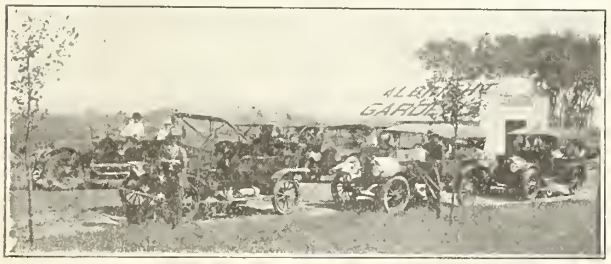
Does the Pedigree pay? What more convincing proof could be given? You can't get away from results like this.

Your Opportunity

Now after ten years of selection and testing, we offer this year a limited number propagated from the best trees in the Alter Orchard—the second generation of Silver Medal Winesap. If you want trees bearing from one to three years earlier than common Winesap—fruit much larger, with richer, dark red color. If you want trees loaded every year—an apple that keeps a year in storage—one of the few great shippers the choice of Commission men—a favorite for cooking or eating, vigorous, healthy trees that will make you more money and make it quicker tean any apple you can grow—plant Silver Medal Winesap.

Prices on Silver Medal Winesap

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	$0.22	$1.90	$17.00	$150.00
1 year, 3 to 5 feet	.28	2.50	22.00	190.00
2 year, 4 to 5 feet	.28	2.50	22.00	190.00
2 year, 5 to 6 feet	.35	3.10	27.00	230.00



A crowd from Alters—All said it was wonderful

How is this for two trees?

Moncrief's Dwarf Apple

The same principle applies to dwarf fruit as to others; yet while all know the dwarf is a small and quicker yielding than the apple, it must be remembered that Moncrief has succeeded in improving the dwarf's bearing qualities the same as the apple.

The dwarf is not just a novelty, but a tree of real usefullness. You will appreciate this more when you see them loaded down with delicious fruit, several years before standard trees start to bear.

They give the man with limited space a chance to grow several varieties. as eight feet apart allows ample room. They bear two to four years sooner than a standard tree. Prunning and spraying is easily done on account of size.

The following selected varieties are also offered in dwarf trees, all pedigreed stock: Cooper's Early White, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Stayman Winesap, Yellow Transparent. Prices same as apple.

Crab Apple

Florence—A valueable variety for both home and commercial orchard. Mottled red and yellow. Planted widely on account of its young bearing, productiveness, and regularity of crops. Very Hardy. Season, July.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, good for cooking. Vigorous and hardy; Season September.

Transparent—A delicious apple for preserves and jellies. Large yellow with brilliant red cheek; flesh very crisp and juicy. Hardy and bears heavy crops every year. Season August.

Whitney—The largest of crabs, dark red, very juicy and delicious. Season, July.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	$0.20	$1.70	$14.00
4 to 5 feet	.23	2.00	17.00
5 to 6 feet	.30	2.60	22.00

Keiffer bears enormous crops every favorable year. One acre yields 500 to 700 bushels.

The Pears to Plant

There is no branch of fruit growing that affords such alluring prospects as Pear culture. The varieties of pear are so great, the beauty of so many of them so winning, the deversity of flavor is so extraordinary, that it appeals to all.

The demand is tremendous. Less than a quarter of the market is supplied. Big prices are paid. Few men grow enough to satisfy their own family. While others make a fortune. This is because few know the correct varieties to plant.

We urge all who are inexperienced to confine their efforts to the kind which has made good.

I. T. Lundy's 39 year old Keiffer. Has produced over $500 worth of pears.

Keiffer Pears

Keiffer Pear, because of its wonderful adaptability—its success under varing condition, has made pear growing profitable in hundreds of localities where other varieties fail. As a result Keiffer is now more extensively planted than any other variety. If any growers still hesitate to plant Keiffer pear, they either do not know its good qualities, or its merits have been underestimated through improper handling of the fruit. Some growers have hastened the fruit to market before mature in size or quality, with disappointing results. Others have permitted the fruit to ripen on the tree, which makes the flesh about the core course and gritty.

Keiffer should be picked when fully matured, but before entirely ripe. The pears should be ripened in a cool, dark room. When handled that way no pear is more attractive. The fruit is large to very large; rich, golden yellow, with a handsome red cheek. The flesh is juicy, brittle, of good quality, slightly sub-acid flavor, with fine aroma.

Bears Young.—You can count on profitable crops not later than the fifth year. We have seen three-year old Keiffer bearing bearing a bushel or more per tree. J. D. Patton, an Oklahoma grower, says: "I have 100 Keiffer that began bearing the second year. They are now four years old and will produce four to six bushels to the tree this year."

Resistant to Blight.—This quality makes Keiffer the the most dependable of pears. Blight has caused more loss in pear orchards than all other causes put together. The Keiffer is almost immune to blight. When it is attacked it recovers without permanent injury. The summer of 1915 witnessed one of the most severe attacks of blight in this country. Even the Keiffer was affected, yet it is bearing good crops. Where blighted limbs were removed the injury is scarcely noticeable.

Value as Market Pear.—When properly picked, Keiffer can be placed on the market in perfect condition. Remarkably fine shipper, an excellent keeper. Delicious baked. Fine canning. These qualities with its magnificent size and wonderful bearing command top prices.

Where to Plant Keiffer.—There are successful orchards from New York to Texas, in all sections east of the Rockies. Will succeed on light, upland clay soils.

Keiffer bears larger crops when planted with other good varieties to secure proper pollination. Garber is best—one or two trees in every twenty.

"I have 49 Keiffer trees planted on Kansas upland clay, where fifty varieties of other fruit have died during four years of drouth. These trees planted 35 years ago have produced 31 crops. Sold for $1.00 to $1.75 a bushel. Two years ago the crops was 650 bushels—over 12 bushels a tree. Trees have never suffered any permanent injury from blight.—M. C. Brown.

Keiffer Prices

	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	$0.18	$1.50	$140.00
1 year, 3 to 5 feet	.26	2.30	200.00
2 year, 3 to 4 feet	.21	1.80	150.00
2 year, 4 to 5 feet	.26	2.30	200.00
2 year, 5 to 6 feet	.31	2.60	230.00

Other Pears

Bartlett, Buerre'd, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite. Comice, Duchess d' Angoulmeme, Garber. Lincoln, Seckle.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	$0.22	$1.90	$17.00	$140.00
1 year, 3 to 5 feet	.30	2.70	24.00	210.00
2 year, 3 to 4 feet	.25	2.20	19.00	160.00
2 year, 4 to 5 feet	.30	2.70	24.00	210.00
2 year, 5 to 6 feet	.35	3.00	27.00	2400

Grow Peaches for Profit

A Big Opportunity to Supply Home Markets. One Acre will Pay You More Than Ten Acres of Farm Crops

An Opportunity Neglected—When good peach orchards are netting from $250 to $300 an acre every favorable year, (many orchards are paying more) we wonder why so many farmers continue to keep every acre in grain and hay. Don't imagine because a few trees in your back yard, or a neighbor's neglected orchard, haven't paid very well, that there isn't any money in peaches. Not every year brings full crops, but profits are so big that one can afford to miss an occasional season. With a suitable location, proper spraying, pruning, thinning and orchard care, it's a quick money crop. You're going to miss big profits if you don't put a peach orchard to work for you this year.

Peaches Succeed Nearly Everywhere—Peaches thrive and pay where many other fruits are not successful. On nearly every farm there are several acres of unused land that could be profitably set to peaches. Clay hillsides, thin and sandy land that is too weak to produce corn or alfalfa will grow excellent peaches. Almost any soil will do so long as it is well drained. Peaches cannot succeed with wet feet.

Small Investment—Quick Returns—You can start and care for a peach orchard for less money than any other kind of fruit. You don't have to wait five or ten years for your profit. Hottes Elberta and Japan Dream pay the second year. Nearly every variety will bring you a profitable crop not later than the fourth year. Moncrief's Peach Trees pay quick because they're bred from young bearers. Choice of variety depends somewhat on location, but if selected from the following list you won't go far wrong.

Alexander—Early peach. Greenish white covered with rich red.

Alton.—An excellent early white peach, with rosy cheek, very hardy.

Belle of Georgia—The white Elberta. Attractive.

Blood Cling—A favorite for pickling. Large, dark red.

Carman—White, with deep blush.

Capt. Ede—A handsome yellow resembling Elberta.

Champion—White, with red cheek—excellent quality. Very hardy.

Chinese Cling—A large, creamy white cling.

Crawford's Early—Large yellow peach of good quality.

Crawford's Late—Yellow freestone—flavor rich and sweet.

Early Elberta—Similar to Elberta, but sweeter and finer quality.

Elberta Cling—Large, yellow, a favorite for canning and pickling.

Foster—Enormous size, deep orange red, flesh yellow and very rich.

Greensboro—Pure white, with red blush. Resistant to rot.

Henrietta Cling—(Very late,) Among the best yellow clings.

Krummel's October—Deep yellow, fine texture, very firm.

Heath Cling—Creamy white, blushed with red.

McCoy's Free—Large yellow freestone, with dark red cheek.

Mamie Ross—(Semi- cling.) Cream colored, with red cheek. Very large, rich.

Mayflower—The earliest of all. A splendid red peach.

Orange Cling—A big, yellow cling of most delightful flavor.

Phillip's Cling—Large, pure yellow, very firm.

Red Bird Cling—Large, creamy white, overspread with red.

Stump the World—A favorite white freestone, vigorous grower and big producer.

Triumph—A firm-fleshed yellow peach with a sweet, rich flavor.

Wonderful—Large, flesh yellow, firm, rich, and highly flavored.

Yellow St. John—A yellow peach of fine quality.

Prices on Peach

All varieties except Hottes Elberta and Japan Dream.

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 feet	$0.14	$1.20	$10.00	$ 70.00
3 to 4 feet	.17	1.40	12.00	90.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	1.70	15.00	120.00
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.20	19.00	160.60

Opposite—Moncrief, Jr.—Basket of Belle of Georgia
Below—Some Peaches—Belle of Georgia.

Hottes Elberta--Greate

Ripens With Elberta---Lasts Longer---Is Bigger, Better and Gets Higher Prices

Here's a truly wonderful peach. Discovered it myself—chose it from among 100,000 trees in the "Million Dollar" peach district of Colorado. I honestly consider it the finest peach in the world. Every fruit-grower I have ever talked with agrees with me.

The "Hottes Elberta" is a huge gold and crimson freestone. It frequently reaches 12 inches in circumference, and the enormous size makes it a splendid seller; a fine shipper because it will keep for as long as six weeks. The *fruit* is sweet and sugary, and makes a favorite canner because little sugar is required. It holds its flavor well in canning. This peach is as solid as a cling, and doesn't get mushy.

The Hottes Elberta is justly considered the best of commercial varieties. Its superb quality has given it a definite place in the peach world. The tree is wonderful hardy and survived frosts where Elberta and Belle of Georgia failed to produca a crop.

A Missouri grower writes us that he secured a crop of Hottes Elberta 16 months after planting. How's that for early bearing? This quick bearing along with other desirable qualities has been *secured* by the Moncrief plan of careful budding from trees with known records of results. I have watched the Hottes Elberta for seven years in thousands of orchards in thirty-two states. The trees you get are budded from the best trees selected from these hundreds of thousands.—J. Moncrief.

Read Mr. Anderson's letter at the right of this column. Notice the record his Moncrief's Pedigreed Hottes Elberta Peach trees. They have shown an increased yield each year. Now, this year, from only four small acres his profit was $5,013.65. *Think of it.* That is only one instance. Men everywhere earn larger profits from smaller acreage—with Hottes Elberta than any other known peach. It's a plain simple truth that

It Pays to Plant Hottes Elberta--Greatest of all Peaches
Either for Home or Commercial Orchard or for Pleasure.

One Hottes Elberta Makes a Big Handfull.

THE GRAND JUNCTION FRUIT GRO
GRAND VALLEY FRU

Pay to the order of Grand
J. B. ANDE

FIVE THOUSAND THIRTEEN AND 65

The Palisades National Bank,
82-144 Palisades, Colo.

$5,013.65 From Four A the Hottes Elb

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From 625 Elbertas.....
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"My Peach trees bore fully 2000 boxes four years old"—J. B. Anderson, Palisades, C

"I hand you herewith a photo of check ers Ass'n. for $5013.65, the same being the this season on my ranch 3-4 of a mile N. W. set to thorobred Elberta trees purchased fro Had the entire orchard been set to Winfield have been increased by fully $400. I am pc ly 2200 boxes to the acre, 4-5 of the entire g to the acre. 22 lbs. net to the box; making had originally five acres, but in 1915, the U. High Tine Ditch right of way. In 1914, fro mostly Elberta Peaches."—(Signed) J. B. An

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2 to 3 feet .....
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S'ASSOCIATION *No. 7288*

ction, Colo, Oct. 16, 1916.

$ 5,013.65

HS ---------- *Dollars.*

E GRAND JUNCTION FRUIT GROWERS'ASSOCIATION

By J. W. Shetterberg

s--J. B. Anderson is Sure a Peach Pays

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3 1-8 Acres Elbertas Make $2650---Big Profits from Peaches Made by O. Walking, Perry, Okla.

There is no magic to Mr. Walkling's success. It is simply picking a good variety of Moncrief Pedigreed Trees, and giving them ordinary attention Yet he cleared more money off $3\frac{1}{8}$ acres than most men do off a 100-acre farm. Fruit raising makes YOU more money with less work than anything I know:

Here is Mr. Walkling's own story as told in his letter to us:

"I set out 500 Elberta trees in 1901, putting them a rod apart each way. In 1907 I sold the crop for $5.30 per tree, the packages furnished to me free of charge. It was the most profitable crop of any kind I have ever known of. The trees are most all alive yet, and have borne heavy every year. You will see that my net income was $2,650 from just $3\frac{1}{8}$ acres.

"In the spring of 1908, I set out 5000 more peach trees 18x20 feet apart on one side of a sand-stone, black jack hill, which would make just 40 acres from which I picked, in 1913, 6000 bushels, sold 5000 bushels and canned the rest and they sold like hot cakes."

NOTE—Mr. Walkling has a $500 canning factory with which he can very easily can from three to five hundred bushels of peaches per day.

A Further Report—"I had at least 20,000 bushels this year. Sold 11,000 canned 3,000 bushels and the rest went to waste on account of not being prepared to handle such a crop. They were very fine and every customer was pleased with them.

Expects 25,000 Bushels in 1917—"The trees are all full of good buds, and with no bad storms or late freezes, I will have at least 25,000 bushels in 1917. I cultivate, spray and prune my trees, and the additional 1,500 pedigreed trees I planted from you in 1915, are doing O.K."

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This is One of O. Walkling's Trees.

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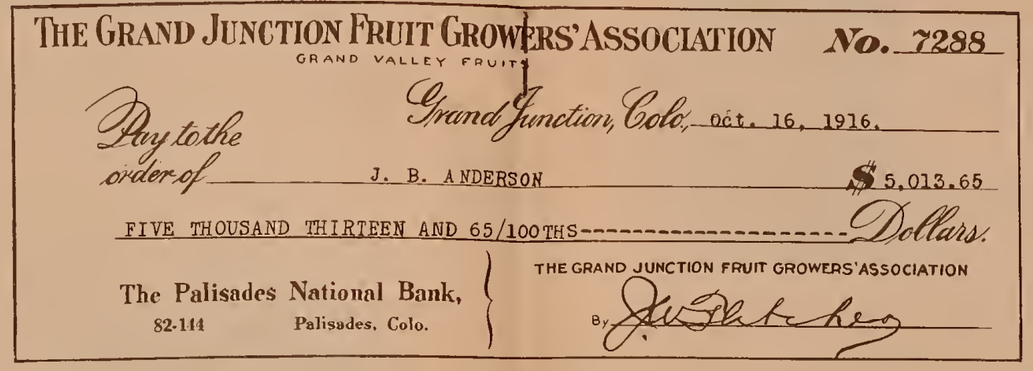
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GRAND VALLEY FRUITS
No. 7288
Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 16, 1916.
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FIVE THOUSAND THIRTEEN AND 65/100THS Dollars.
The Palisades National Bank,
82-144 Palisades, Colo.
THE GRAND JUNCTION FRUIT GROWERS'ASSOCIATION
By

$5,013.65 From Four Acres--J. B. Anderson is Sure the Hottes Elberta Peach Pays

Mr. Anderson has a big peach orchard at Palisades, Colo., but of all his trees, he prizes his Hottes Elberta most highly. No wonder It's the big money maker. That monster check shown here would make any one feel good. But Mr. Anderson expects to do even better this year. Read these letters:

"My crop for 1913, from five acres of bearing orchard, mostly set by myself in 1906, trees purchased from your company, is as follows:

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"I hand you herewith a photo of check I received from the Grand Junction Fruit Growers Ass'n. for $5013.65, the same being the net proceeds from *four* acres of peaches grown this season on my ranch 3-4 of a mile N. W. of Palisades, Colo. About 5-6 of the ranch was set to thorobred Elberta trees purchased from the Winfield Nursery Co. in the spring of 1906. Had the entire orchard been set to Winfield Elberta trees, the above mentioned check would have been increased by fully $400. I am positive of this. My Elberta crop this year ran nearly 2200 boxes to the acre, 4-5 of the entire grade. In 1914, the Elbertas averaged 2250 boxes to the acre. 22 lbs. net to the box; making the enormous yield of 24 3-4 tons per acre. I had originally five acres, but in 1915, the U. S. Reclamation Service took one acre for the High Tine Ditch right of way. In 1914, from the five acres, I picked 10,600 boxes of fruit, mostly Elberta Peaches."—(Signed) J. B. Anderson.

Every One a Real Producer--Moncrief Pedigreed Type.

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They Must be Moncrief, or They Can Not be Genuine Hottes Elberta Peaches

This is One of O. Walkling's Trees.

Japan Dream packed like this, sell for fancy prices on early market, when good peaches are always scarce.

Japan Dream Peach

Youngest Bearing Peach on Record

THERE was brought from Japan some years ago a Peach called Japan Blood Dwarf. Like the Japanese people, it was small of statue; almost dwarfish, but a marvel in accomplishment. Contrary to all tree nature, it never took time to grow up, just skipped its childhood days aad sprang to full maturity. It began adding sunshine and rain to the elements of the soil, dividing them into plant food, multiplying them into fruit, and counting out big baskets of peaches before its tree companions could do their first sum.

A hat full of Japan Dream. Its rich red meat and delightful flavor make it a favorite for canning.

We took this promising youngster, and after ten years of breeding up, by constant budding from the best types, we have produced a peach of firmness, flavor and beauty—a favorite in the home orchard, and one of the most valuable peaches for early market. These good qualities, combined with its wonderful record for young bearing, make this peach, which we have named Japan Dream, the wonder of all who grow it.

Size—Fruit is a medium size to large. On account of the great number of fruits set, heavy thinning is necessary for big peaches.

Color—Attractive red in color, with a meat which is pure white until stained and streaked with its rich, red juice. This gradually colors the flesh until it becomes a deep red clear to the pit when dead ripe.

Flavor—Has a delightful flavor and aroma, which makes it a favorite with the housewife.

Canning—Its rich, red color and delightful flavor make it one of the most desirable peaches for canning. Holds its shape in the can better than most early peaches.

Market—Ripens at a time when good peaches are scarce—40 days before Elberta. Especiallay valuable for home market. Has no superior among early peaches for shipping.

Hardiness—It is very hardy in wood and bud. An Iowa customer says: "We had the pleasure of eating Japan peaches last summer after the thermometer stood 10 degrees below zero in March."

Early Bearing—Bears fruit younger and in larger quatities than any other known peach. If you order trees 3 feet or larger, every tree will show well developed fruit buds, and unless tree or fruit is injured, will bear the next year after planting.

The Peach for Every Purpose—In the back yard, the fruit garden, the home orchard, or the orchard planned for profit—no matter haw large or how small the space, Japan Dream deserves a place. On account of its sturdy, compact growth, it thrives in the limited space in the back yard. In the home orchard, don't think of leaving out Japan Dream. It bears oftener and fills more baskets than any other peach. It is a peach you can depend on. You will be surprised how many dollars it will add to your early summer income just when you need it most. In planting early peaches for profit, we recommend a succession of varieties, rather than setting a large acreage to one variety. Plant Japan Dream with Mayflower, Mamie Ross and Carman.

160 Peaches the Second Year—"Seven or eight Japan Peach planted 2 years ago, bore this year and they were beauties. Fruit ripe July 4th. Every peach perfect. One tree had 160 peaches. Some of my neighbors saw it and said it beat anything they ever saw. All ate some of the fruit and want some of those trees."—J. R. Smith, Missouri.

Baby Japan Dream—49 Buds

PRICES

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 feet	$0.30	$2.70	$24.00	$200
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.20	28.00	230
4 to 5 feet	.40	3.50	30.00	250

Here's the Evidence That Counts

Read What Our Customers Say

Can't Write the Story Too Big—"I have five trees of Japan Peach, which I planted 4 years ago, that began bearing the next year, and have borne every year since. This is the grandest early peach that I have ever known. You cannot write the story too big about its merits. I simply consider it the only early peach of its class; quality superb, ripens perfect and just as fine for canning as any late peach. I consider it one of the hardiest in buds as I have had crops of this variety when other varieties were killed. Every planter of peach trees will lose if he does not have Japan Peach in his collection. I could not speak too highly of them."—C. B. Keith, Oklahoma.

Baby Trees Full of Blossoms—"The Japan Blood Dwarf received from you a year ago gave the most complete satisfaction. Altho only 1 year old and about 18 inches high, they put out a fine crop of blossoms and if it had not been for their being transplanted, would certainly have produced a fine crop of fruit. I consider your trees surpass in quality any others that I can procure elsewhere."—R. W. Knight, Arkansas.

Full of Fruit Buds—"The Japan Peach I got of you last spring, 1914, have done well. They seem to be full of buds and look as tho we will have some peaches this spring, 1915."—W. F. Hilton, Michigan.

Over 2 Bushels a Tree Third Year—"Four years ago this spring I planted 4 Japan Peach and the second year they yielded 3 bushels of fine fruit. The third year I got 7 bushels. They are loaded with buds now."—Sam Goddard, Okla.

Japan Peach a Wonder—"The 5 Japan Peach are a wonder. They are fine shape and looked like pot plants all summer. In November when I gave them a dormant spray, I found them literally covered with fruit buds."—Eli Foorman, Ind.

Peck of Peaches Second Year—"I got one of your Japan Dream 2 years ago this spring, and it produced a peck of peaches last season."—J. Monroe, Bolton, Indiana.

Success in Spite of Drouth—"Two years ago this spring I bought some Japan Dream Peach. For two seasons we have had a very severe drouth and all vegetation suffered in consequence, but the Japan made a magnificent growth."—Eva Carrigan, Kentucky.

Bushel a Tree Third Year—"I have four trees of the Japan Peach. Got 1 bushel of peaches from each tree bought of The Winfield Nursery. They are excellent; blood red to the pit. They are 3 years old but bore some the next year after I got them."—Mrs. Brockman, Oklahoma.

Just a Cherry

Cherries or Moncrief Cherries

Moncrief Cherry

HERE we have two pictures from L. T. Morton, which fittingly illustrates the comperative bearing qualities of cherries and moncrief Pedigree Cherries. The Photograph to the left is a cherry tree as planted by Mr. Morton in 1904, yet its first yield was in 1915 with only three cherries.

Opposite is Moncrief's Pedigree Cherry—only three years old—growing in the same yard, cared for by the same man—it bore 27 cherries in 1915. Both snapshots were taken April 20, 1916. It is sure proof that it pays to buy Moncrief Pedigreed Trees.

Cherries, being very hardy, will thrive in northern states in nearly all good soils. A loamy soil slightly elevated is best. Cherries, more than any other fruit, are susceptible to injury by excessive moisture, but given well drained soil no fruit is grown with as little expense or care.

Cherries are easy to grow. They do not require much care and as they produce fruit in their third or fourth year you do not have to wait a long time before getting a return on your investment. They yield every season and are more free from insects and diseases than any other fruit. The demand for Cherries is far from supplied so there is no trouble selling your prouduct.

If you select Moncrief's Pedigreed Cherry Trees you will have the advantage of knowing that you will get Cherry trees of real Moncrief quality that will give you good results. Try them in your own orchard.

Early Richmond—This is an early variety that will thrive almost anywhere and for this reason it has come to be a universal favorite. Next to the Montmorency it is the best sour cherry. The fruit is about ¾ of an inch in diameter; is very tender and it has a brisk flavor which pleases everyone. The flesh is pink, with pink juice and the skin is thin. Bears June 1st.

"I cannot understand why the Montmorency cherry trees which I received from another nursery winter killed and yours did not. They were handled, treated and set out in precisely the same way in every particular."—E. L. Lake, Peyton, Colo.

Moncrief Cherry trees do not winter kill because propagated only on cherry ground—that matures stocky well-rooted stock instead of quick spongy immature growth.

Montmorency—Absolutely the best sour cherry. More fruit growers raise it than any other sour variety. It grows anywhere and doesn't drop off when dead ripe. The cherries hang in clusters which makes picking an easy and economical job. Fruit is round, plump and; red reaches ¾ inch in diameter. Favor resembles Early Richmond but fruit is more solid.

The Montmorency is better for pies and cooking than any sweet cherry and is a favorite for canning because of the many uses to which it can be put. A pronounced but not harsh flavor. The cherry can be picked several days before it is ripe and this makes it a good market cherry. The tree is large, spreading, vigorous and is a great drouth resister. It is noted for its hardiness and never-failing crops and is certainly the cherry to plant for profit. Season, June 14th to 20th.

Royal Duke—The aristocrat of the Duke family. Made up of a number of crosses of Dukes. Contains the cooking, pie-making and canning virtues of a sour cherry, yet is sweet enough to be eaten fresh. Large, round, oblate and very red. Rich, slightly reddish meat, strong, upright grower, fine for avenue planting. It is perfectly hardy in the middle west. Season, June, following Early Richmond.

Even the word "Royal" falls short of describing this valuable cherry. The variety was almost lost sight of, but eight years ago was rediscovered by J. Moncrief in a Colorado orchard, where it was making records for profit almost beyond belief.

"The large order I received from you about the middle of March came through in fine shape. The trees and bushes were all first class and perfectly satisfactory. Thank you for the premium and experiment trees as I appreciate these very much. The cherry trees were extra fine."—H. C. King, LaLande, N. M.

Wragg—An improved type of English Morello, but a better grower, hardier and more profitable.

English Morello—Large dark red, almost black when ripe; flesh purple red, very rich, sour. Tree bears young and regular. It is always very prolific. Fruit always commands good market price. Tree slow growth, small for their age and inclined to be short lived, perhaps on account of very heavy bearing. First of July.

"Noting your reference to the tendency in recent years for people to lose sight of the profit of cherry culture, I think that you are undoubtedly right in this opinion. Almost without exception, in connection with my field work where I find people who have commercial cherry orchards or even a few trees from which they are able to sell fruit, they are well satisfied with the returns and I do not remember a single case where a grower has complained of over stocked markets."—H. P. Gould.

"I must say I had splendid success with your trees which I planted last spring. In my twelve years in cherry planting, it was the best lot of trees I have ever had. By this I mean the Best. I have no equivocations to accompany this statement, and make no exceptions of any kind."—G. A. Swope, Argentine, Kansas.

Cherry Prices—All Varieties

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	$0.25	$2.20	$18.00	$150.00
1 year, 3 to 5 feet	.33	3.00	26.00	230.00
2 year, 3 to 4 feet	.25	2.20	18.00	150.00
2 year, 4 to 5 feet	.33	3.00	26.00	230.00
2 year, 5 to 6 feet	.40	3.70	32.00	280.00

APRICOTS

Moorpark—One of the best known. Large, golden yellow with red cheek. Its great size, delicious quality, places it among the most popular varieties. Freestone.

Royal—Valuable for drying and canning. Very sweet and highly flavored. Freestone.

Surprise—Discovered in California and brought to Kansas 18 years ago for testing. It has proven a real "Surprise," producing fruit of exceptioual size. Color is golden yellow with red cheek. Fine quality. Very promising.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 feet	$0.35	$2.20	$20.00	$150.00
4 to 5 feet	.30	2.60	25.00	200.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.20	28.00	240.00

New Apricot

Baby Lewis—Named itself by maturing 20 perfect fruits 18 months after planting. The 1-year Baby Lewis trees in the nursery row are showing fruit buds and should fruit in your orchard one year after planting. We offer only few trees this year and no single order will be accepted for more than two trees. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75cts; 3 to 4 feet, $1.00 each.

Bennet Apricot—Absolutely the best. Often reaches the size of Elberta peach. Fruit, a golden yellow with slight red blush; oblong, resembling Montgamet in shape; flavor, honey sweet, altogether clear of woodiness. Very desirable for eating; excellent for canning or preserving. Considered by specialists the apricot superfine. Only a limited number to offer this year. Price each, 2 to 3 feet, 75cts; 3 to 4 feet, $100 each.

Compass Cherry Plum

Absolutely frost proof. Hardy from Dakota to Texas. Nearly an inch in diameter, bright red, sweet and of good flavor, a marvel in young bearing. Produced fruit the next year after setting. Of great value for northern sections and the Great Plains' region where few cherry and plums thrive.

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 feet	$0.27	$2.20	$18.00

PLUMS

America—One of the popular Burbank productions. A beautiful plum, color, yellow overspread with red; fine quality. Bears young and abundantly.

Abundance—Rightly named. Fruit must be heavily thinned to allow room for development. Large, dull red, very sweet, bears young.

Blue Damson—The little Blue Damson. Dark blue, excellent quality, enormously productive.

Burbank—The greatest of the Japan plums. Large, rich yellow, covered with bright red. Tree vigorous and hardy, bears young, and regularly, succeeds in all sections except the extreme north. Yields enormous crops, should be heavily thinned. A good keeper and shipper. Best for home use and heads the list as a profit-maker.

German Prune—One of the best prunes, excellent for canning. Purple or blue, firm rich, juicy meat. Vigorous and productive, easily grown and a sure profit-maker.

Gold—Light golden yellow, overspread with red. Very hardy in bud. Splendid shipper and canner. A favorite everywhere. Very profitable.

Green Gage—Highly esteemed for its quality. Greenish yellow, sweet and juicy. Fine for eating.

Lombard—Large, reddish purple, flesh yellow. Very hardy and productive.

Red June—A very popular early plum. Bright deep red, very attrative flesh sweet yellow and rich. Tree hardy. A sure and abundant bearer.

Satsuma—Large purplish red, flesh dark red, excellent quality, bears young, tree hardy. No better plum for home use or commercial profit. Enormously productive. Its limbs when bearing resemble great sold ropes of plums.

Wild Goose—Bright red, flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, quilty good. Recommended for the home, garden and local market.

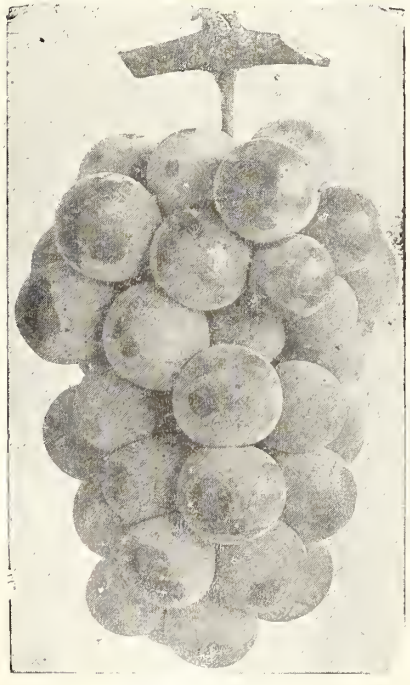
Wickson—Very large and handsome, color deep crimson. Fruit from 2-year-old trees measured seven inches around. One of the best late Japanese plums. Tree thrifty, very hardy; bears young.

Prices on Plum

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 feet	$0.25	$2.00	$18.00	$150.00
4 to 5 feet	.30	2.70	25.00	200.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.20	28.00	240.00

MONCRIEF'S GRAPES

Whether on high or low land, on poor or rich soil, grapes are to be found generously giving of their bounty. They do admirably trained up the side of a building, along garden fences, even grow in 6-inch square space. Of course given root room they will grow with very little attention. Nothing is better for the money—nothing quite so sure to grow—quite so sure to bear or **to please.** All said. Don't forget to plant Moncrief's grapes for profit or to grace your table. Moncrief's are superior. We advise using only 2-year No. 1 plant. If you wish to take a chance on 1-year, ask for prices.



Moncrief Grapes

Agawan (Rogers-Hybrid)—Large, round, dull purple red, large bunched berries, meaty and free from sour pulp. It is resistant from mildew and bees never attack it. In flavor it sprightly, moderately sweet, mid-season ripener; hardy, vigorous and productive, self-fertile good shipper. It is most widely planted of red grades. 2-year No. 1 plant, each, 13c; per 10, $1.00, per 100, $7.50; per 500, $30.00.

Concord—Large purplish black grape, very hardy and productive, ripening about the middle of September. Is widely planted both for commercial and home use. Because of its adatibility and low cost of production, Concord has supplanted all other commercial varieties. 2-year, No., 1 each, 9c; per 10, 65c; per 100, $5.00; per 500, $20.00.

Campbell's Early—Is an early ripening before Agawan, of a large size, purplish black, round pulp, sweet and juicy, seeds small and few in number. Clusters very large. Exceeds keeper and shipper, has a tendency to color before it is ripe and should stay on vine until ripe and sweet. Plant every fourth row. To some other variety it will improve the quality. 2-year, No. 1 plant, each, 16c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $10.00; per 500, $40.00.

Diamond (Moore's)—Large, delicate, greenish white with a yellowish twinge when fully ripe, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality vine like Concord in growth and hardness, packs, and ships well, midseason. 2-yr, No. 1 plant each, 16c, per 10, $1.25, per 100. $10; per 500, $40.

Moore's Early—The equal of Concord, ripens two to three weeks earlier, purplish black, dependable large berries sweeter than the Concord, vines are extremely hardy and productive, one of the best money makers in the early season. 2-year, No. 1 plant each, 12c; per 10, 95c; per 100, $7.50; per 500, $30.00.

Niagara—The most widely planted "White Grape." The berry is slightly oval, pale yellowish green, larger than Concord, quality good, bunches are large and compact. Successful in nearly all sections. 2-year, No. 1 plant each, 12c; per 10, 95c; per 100, $7.50; per 500. $30.00.

Worden—The Worden is without equal, for in no other grape is there the same combination of high quality, large size, attractive beautiful, dark purplish black grape, with a delicious melting flavor unlike any other, considered superior to Concord, vigorous, vine hardy and productive, Early midseason. 2-year, No. 1 plant each, 12c; per 10, 95c; per 100, $7.50; per 500, $30.00.

Other Grapes—These are the leading varieties. We have others. Tell us your wants.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing—Strong grower, hardy. Larger than Houghton. Mid season.

Houghton—The best for profit. Pale red, very productive. Succeeds everwhere. Early.

Oregon Champion—Large, sound, good quality. Bears young, very promising new variety.

Pearl—A supreme berry in both size and quality. Hardy, productive and free from mildew. Midseason.

Prices	Each	10	100	1000
Downing	$ .15	$1.20	$10.00	$80.00
Houghton	.15	1.00	8.00	60.00
Oregon Champion	.20	1.50	12.00	85.00
Pearl	.20	1.50	12.00	85.00

Currants

Fay's Prolific—Large clusters; one of the finest red Currants.
Perfection—Large, bright Red very high quality. One of the most profitable.
Pomona—One of the best shipping varieties. Superior quality, very prolific.
White Grape—The best white Currant, large and sweet, good grower; yields well.

Prices	Each	10	100	1000
Fay's Prolific	$0.15	$1.00	$ 6.50	$ 50
Perfection	.25	2.00	15.00	120
Pomona	.15	1.00	6.50	50
white Grape	.15	1.00	6.50	50

The Ideal Quick Money Crop
Moncrief Blackberries

IT is hard to realize but nevertheless true—Blackberries make one of the best paying crops—five acres in berries will earn as much profit as 160 acres in corn, wheat or oats, with less than one-eighth the upkeep or labor. Blackberries will yield crops in twenty months from planting; they are long lived and require no more cultivation or other care than young fruit trees, and force your ground to pay a profit while waiting for their first yield. Better still—grow one to five acres—there is a young fortune in it. Make sure they are MONCRIEF'S.

Moncrief Blackberry Plants Make Good

You can buy two kinds of Blackberry plants: Patch plants dug up from run down patches or, Propagated plants grown from select root cutting. Patch plants are expensive at $5.00 per thousand because they produce spotted, irregular patches, hard cored, poor flavored, uneven berries. Our Blackberries are Propagated from selected, healthy, vigorous plants, which accounts for their wonderful roots and tremendous crops, you can't afford to fool with patch plants as a gift.

Blower—The largest of the Blackberry family, plant is upright and hardy, one of the most productive; a single plant producing over 2000 berries. A goop shipper—always brings the highest price.
Each 15c, 10, $1.85; 100, $5.00; 1000, $30.00

$200 an Acre from 11-year-old Patch

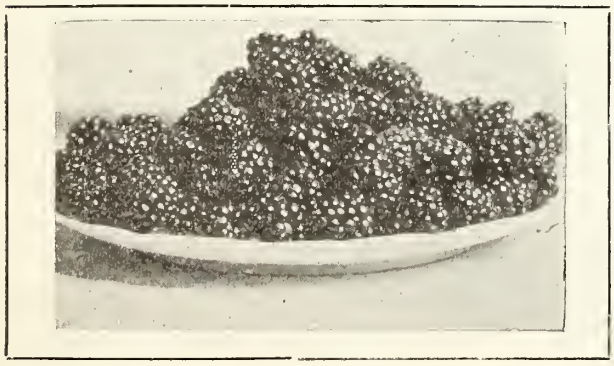
"From one-half acre of Blackberries planted 11 years ago by Ike Williams, I sold over $100 worth of berries this year. The plants were furnished by The Winfield Nursery Co."—Fred Gillock, Arkansas City, Kansas.

Early Harvest—Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, flesh tender, juice mild and of good quality; early.
Each 10c, 10, 50c; 100, $2.75; 1000, $18.00

Kenoyer—Glossy black fruit, large and luscious, easily picked, does not turn red after picking; superior to Early Harvest. Each 10c; 10, 90c; 100, $3.35; 1000, $20.

"$200 an acre. The 1914 crop from my two acres of Blackberries sold for $400. The patch is growing on the thin sandy upland soil, four miles northwest of Arkansas City, Kansas."—Wm. West.

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet, soft when black, very hardy, ripens gradually. One of the best except in northern sections. Each 15c; 10, 85c; 100 $4.75; 1000 $25.



Mercereau—Is the best and most profitable Blackberry of the mammoth iron-clad variety. Bears enormous crops, large size berries, oval shape, jet black color. Does not turn red after being picked; no core, resistent to rust. Flesh is sweet melting, rich, very best quality.
Each 10c; 10, 90c; 100, $3.35; 1000, $20

One Acre Yields $350

"I have been growing Blackberries in this section for seventeen years, and my crops have averaged from $200 to $350 per acre each year. My patch is growing on dark sandy-loam, located three miles southest of Arkansas City. My 1914 crop from one acre sold for $350. A half acre of Early Harvest sold for $200."—Harry Wallace.

Ward—Fine large fruit without core, sweet and rich, a good late berry, Each 10c; 10, 85c; 100 $4.75; 1000 $25.

Raspberries

Cardinal (Purple)—Specially adapted to western climate. Extremely hardy.

Cumberland (Black)—Larger than Kansas, hardy and very productive. Good shipper. Mid-season.

Cuthbert (Red)—The most dependable and profitable red variety. Widely planted. Mid-season.

Kansas (Black)—A standard variety. Cumberland and Plum Farmer are better.

Plum Farmer (Black)—Profitable early market sort. Berry large, thick meated and firm.

St. Regis (Red)—Ripens from June to Oct. Highly recommended. Hasn't proved profitable in southern Kansas.

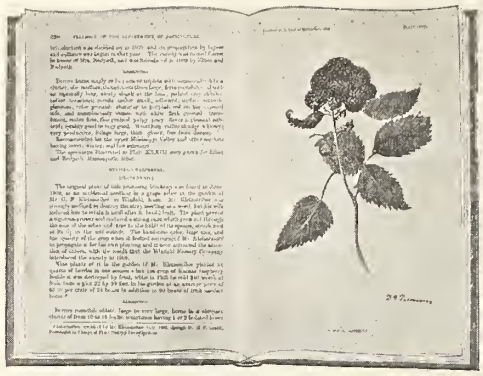
	Each	10	100	1000
Cardinal	$0.10	$0.60	$4.00	$22.00
Cumberland	.10	.60	4.00	22.00
Cuthbert	.10	.45	3.00	18.00
Kansas	.10	.45	3.00	18.00
Plum Farmer	.10	.60	4.00	22.00
St. Regis	.15	1.00	8.00	60.00

(For other varieties see next page.)

Winfield Raspberry

Experienced Berry Growers Place It First Among Blackcaps

THIS grand, new raspberry originated at Winfield, Kansas, and after years of testing has proven itself the "King of Blackcaps." In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. Has never winter-killed through thirteen years of fruiting and stands extreme drouth. The fruit is of enormous size, single berries often cover a twenty-five cent piece. Four to six great clusters are produced on each cane, averaging from three to six quarts to the plant. Fruit is firm, sweet, rich and juicy; seeds small, fine flavor. Bush is healthy and very vigorous, making robust stocky canes, easily supporting their heavy loads. Not troubled with rust or anthracnose. Ripens ten days earlier than Kansas and continues until Kansas is gone. Succeeds on all soils. Its firmness and size make it unexcelled for market. Easily sells for 50c to $1 more a crate than other raspberries. Brings higher prices than other fruit; is easily grown, bears quick, never misses a crop.



1903 Year-Book of U. S. Department of Agriculture, giving description of Winfield Raspberry.

Recognized and Recommended by U. S. Department of Agriculture

In July, 1909, the attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was attracted to this new berry, and it was considered so promising that H. P. Gould, Pomologist in charge of the First District Invertigation, was sent to Winfield to secure complete information and discription.

G. F. Kleinsteiber, Originator

Statement of Originator

"Winfield Raspberry is a chance seedling. One plant of it sprang up in 1902, about 4 feet from my back door. I would have mowed it down as a nuisance, and started to do so a number of times, but was prevented by Mrs. Kleinsteiber, as she said the plant looked unusually thrifty and promising. The second year, 1903, I grew nine more plants from this original plant. In 1904, from these nine plants, I picked 2 crates and six boxes.

"During the 13 years, it has not missed a crop, in spite of several failures of other varieties. Has paid as high as $900.00 an acre. Single berries measured 2½ inches around. Its extra size, firmness and quality always commands a premium over other varieties. Have never lost a plant from winter-killing or drouth. It is free from disease and a sturdy grower." G. F. Kleinsteiber, Winfield, Kansas.

Best of Profit Makers—"Haven't lost a crop in six years in spite of drouth, frost and cold. Last year I sold $270.00 worth from a plot 150x250 feet. My customers gladly pay $1.00 a grate more. In forty years of fruit growing Winfield excels them all for quality and profit." —Phillip Weinrich, Kansas.

Makes Good In Oregon—"Those winfield Blackcaps are the talk of the town here. Rich flavor and meaty. The largest blackcaps ever seen in these diggings and they raise some good ones here too. The vines are hardy, thrifty and great croppers."—C. W. Swallow, Oregon.

Marvel in Size—"The Winfield Raspberry has come up to your representations in every particular. This is the first fruiting season and they have already produced 2 quarts per plant, and still bearing. Most of the berries are ¾ of an inch in diameter, some measured nearly an inch. The new canes are regular trees and look as though they were good for a bushel of berries on each plant."—F. J. Watt, Michigan.

Be Sure to Get the Genuine Plants

Our plants come direct from the original planting of this great variety. We have arranged with the originator for the exclusive introduction of this valuable variety. Procure all plants from us that you may be sure of getting the genuine.

Raspberries were thought to be a failure in the middle west, but the Winfield having originated in the southwestern climate, is perfectly at home there. It will succeed wherever blackcaps grow but is especially adapted to its home climate.

Prices: Each 20c, 10 $1.50, 100 $10.00, 1000 $80.00

For other Raspberries see page 13.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

You should have a row of Rhubarb, or Pie Plant in your garden. Ten or twenty plants are enough for any family, and if the roots are well fed and occasionally pruned or reset they will yield for twenty years or more. Easy to plant—cultivating consists merely in keeping the weeds down and preserving the mulch until the leaves cover the ground. The soil should be rich and deep, and for an early start it should be warm and quick. Prepare the bed or hill for each plant to a depth of two feet if possible, working in much compose or well-rotted manure. There is nothing more healthful than Rhubarb sauce and delightful pies made with fresh cut Rhubarb.

Myatt Linnaeus—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stocks. Early, tender, easy to grow. The big money maker. Two year whole roots.

Each	10	100	1000
10c	75c	$4.00	$30.00

Linnaeus Rhubarb

Asparagus

This much neglected, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity of it on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches, and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row.

Conovers Colossal — A standard variety of large size. 10, 20c; 100, 65c; 1000, $6.00.

Horse Radish

Will stand a good deal of hardship and persist year after year. Plant in deep, rich, cool soil.

Maliner Kren — A mammoth variety, fast grower and yields enormously. Every garden should have a supply of this excellent variety.

Prices: 3 to 4 in. sets 20–30c, 100–$1.00, 1000–$6.00
Extra roots, Each 5c, 25–75c, 100–$2.00, 1000–$15.00

STRAWBERRIES

IT is not necessary to explain the profitableness of Strawberries as an intercrop or growing in large quantities for market, but your attention should be directed toward the shortage of supply for this year. Last season was particularly hot and dry with the result that large growers lost the majority of their "fields" as did the bulk of the nurseries. Naturally the demand will be much greater than the supply. Prices are soaring high.

Moncrief was exceptionally fortunate—his fields proved better than expected. In fact the plants are fine specimens—extra large roots, wonderful crowns—just the kind you will want. It will pay you to buy Moncrief's Strawberries as the price is the same as last year, and much lower than others are now asking. **Our Prices are the same as Last Year.** Order Now. Terms, cash with order. Varieties listed below.

Excelsior (Early)—This berry has not become famous for the home garden, but for the producer who grows for market purposes. He will get in the Excelsior an extra early berry, one that can be grown profitably, capable of standing drouth and heat. A good berry for any professional grower, especially southern growers. It is a seedling and a Wilson-Hoffman product. No more of any other extra early variety are grown for the market than the Excelsior and it is recommended for its productiveness.

Klondyke (Medium)—The popularity of this variety steadily increases. Originating in the south, it was a long time considered as strictly a southern variety, but steadily it has advanced in popularity until today it is grown with large success as far north as the Straits of Mackinac and is becoming an almost universal favorite on the Pacific Coast and throughout the Inter-Mountain states. This variety is noted for its large yields of beautiful berries uniform in shape, rich blood red in color and having a flavor that is neither sweet nor sour, but mildly delicious; the berry is full of juice.

Senator Dunlap—This is the variety for the "millions." It will adapt itself to any soil or kind of culture and is more largely distributed than any variety we know. Especially adapted for the average farmer who has little time for the strawberry bed. If you set them out and hoe them once, you will get some strawberries, many more than you deserve. If you put them on very rich soil, keep most of the runners cut and give them good culture, they will rival the Marshall in size, flavor and general appearance. We sell more plants of the Dunlap every year than any other variety.

Warfield—This is a grand berry for main crop, both home use and market. Fruit is regular shape, dark red and a splendid shipper. We sell more plants of this than any other variety excepting Senator Dunlap. Resembles Wilson, but is a heavier bearer and better plant maker, and better shipper. Plants are small, more like Crescent; requires a strong staminate about every other row for the best results. The dark red color clear through makes it a very desirable home use berry. Warfield will please you in every way.

Aroma—One of the old standard varieties that, in certain sections, continues to be a favorite, in spite of the many new varieties being introduced. It seems to be better adapted to the south and southwest, although it has been grown very successfully in Michigan. Fruit is very large, bright in color to the center, has a delicious flavor; is very productive and firm of texture, making it a great shipping berry. It has a very long fruiting season and continues good until the end. Plant is a very strong stocky grower with deep green foliage. The demand for Aroma is unusually far in excess of the supply.

Gandy—More largely grown than any other variety. It ripens late to very late and the berries are large to very large, bluntly conical, of the firmest texture and bright flame color, which color they retain until they decay; but in flavor it is rather acid and not of the highest quality. It is very nearly perfect in vigor and growth of plant, yet it is a moderately productive variety, except under high culture and upon very moist soil. It originated in a meadow in South New Jersey and its peculiarities are its preference for very moist land and the fact that it usually yields more bountifully the second year than the first year.

Strawberry Prices. Express Charges Prepaid to Your City

	25	50	100	500	1000
Excelsior	$0.35	$0.65	$0.80	$3.00	$5.50
Klondyke	.35	.65	.90	3.00	7.00
Senator Dunlap	.45	.80	1.00	4.35	7.50
Warfield	.35	.95	.90	3.60	7.00
Aroma	.35	.65	.80	3.00	5.00
Gandy	.35	.65	.90	3.60	7.00

On large quantities we allow a discount as follows:

3,000 to 5,000 plants 5 per cent — 10,000 to 15,000 plants 15 per cent
5,000 to 10,000 " 10 " " — 15,000 to 20,000 " 20 " "

Everbearing Varieties

Progressive—A variety originated by Mr. Harlow Rockhill, the introducer of Americus and Francis, in 1908. Two years later he sent it for trial to a number of growers and after a two-year test it is highly praised by all who tried it. The plant is of medium size, the blossom strongly staminate and very resistant to heat. Both blossoms and fruit are well protected by the strong healthy foliage. The fruit is rich and sweet, a deep red inside and out, of good medium size with a slight neck and quite firm. Plants set in August and September fruit the next spring and on the runners from July until frost. Spring set plants fruit the same year they are set out.

Superb—The plants of the Superb are almost ideal growers. The runners are large, long and produce plants in great abundance the first year. The yield of fruit will not be large unless most of these runners are removed as fast as they appear. The second year, the runners do not bother and there will be a large yield of fruit anyway. For best results we advise that the runners of Superb be kept cut and the plants grown in hills. The berries are large, dark red, glossy and the most beautiful of all the fall bearing varieties.

Prices—Express Charges Prepaid	25	100	500	1000
Progressive	$1.00	$2.50	$9.50	$16.75
Superb	1.00	2.50	9.50	16.75

Roses

These have two seasons of flowering, early summer and fall, with occasional bloom between.

Coquette de Alps—Large white flower, tinged with pale rose. Very attractive.

Frau Karl Druschki—The white American Beauty. Large full flowers of exquisite form. A superb white rose.

General Jaqueminot—A brilliant glowing crimson, very fragrant. The most famous of all red roses.

Paul Neyron—The largest flowered among the roses. Deep rose, exquisitely scented; a favorite.

Ulrich Bruner—Cherry red, flamed with crimson. Flowers large and full and of fine form.

Madam Chas. Wood—Bright scarlet, large, full fragrant flowers.

Each, 35c; 10, $3.00; 100, $25.00

Hardy Climbing Roses

Suitable for planting where they can climb, on walls, fences, porches pergolas or wherever a hardy climber is useful.

Crimson Rambler—A strong, rapid grower; very popular. Very effective on pillars and trellises.

Dorothy Perkins—The best climbing rose. Beautiful shell-pink flower, full and double, very fragrant and lasting. Bright green lustrous foliage, persisting until winter.

Excelsa—A red Dorothy Perkins. Deep crimson flowers produced in immense clusters. Dark glossy green foliage, almost evergreen, the finest of all crimson ramblers.

Flower of Fairfield—An everblooming Crimson Rambler, blooming at intervals until frost. Foliage dark green and keeps well.

Prices	Each	10
Flower of Fairfield	50c	$4.00
Excelsa	40c	3.50
Other Varieties	25c	2.00

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines

Shrubs and Vines are a necessary accompaniment to the rural as well as the city or suburban home. They really constitute the framework of the picture, in which the home is the center. The following are among the most popular hardy Shrubs and Vines, and are well known for their beautiful flowers and sweet fragrance.

Ornamental Shrubs

Japan Quince—A vigorous, hardy bush that is most attractive in spring when it is covered with masses of brilliant red flowers before the leaves appear. From this it gets the name of "burning bush."

Syringa (Mock Orange)—A handsome bush, growing as high as ten feet, unless pruned. Makes a splendid background or screen for outbuildings. Flowers in early spring. Pure white with yellow center. Fragrant.

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—An ornamental shrub with large masses of white flowers in late summer. Flowers are attractive for the immensity of the clusters, often measuring a foot in length. Hardy.

Wiegelia (Rosea)—A vigorous bush with trumpet shaped, rose colored flowers in great profusion in mid-summer. Very beautiful.

Lilac (Purple)—The flowers of this splendid bush are too well known to need description. A vigorous bush, and fine for dooryard or shrubbery border.

Lilac (White)—Similar to the purple but white bloom.

Lilac (Persian)—The flowers of this type are in less compact clusters than the purple form. This form blooms the second year after planting and after becoming well established it is a very prolific bloomer.

Snowball—A fine shrub that produces great masses of flowers in early summer. Well known everywhere.

Japanese Snowball (Viburnum Plicatum)—Very similar to the old fashioned snowball, except that it is a more vigorous bloomer. The bush is less stiff in its habit of growth than the old fashioned snowball and much more handsome.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Small tree-like shrubs that are very profuse bloomers of large double flowers in late summer. Colors purple, red and white.

Smoke Tree—A hardy shrub growing as high as the Mock Orange and which makes an excellent background or screen. Its blooms are large, feathery masses which bear no small resemblance to curls of smoke.

Ornamental Vines

American Ivy (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia)—A handsome fast-growing vine, five-lobed leaves. Gorgeous crimson in autumn.

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veichii)—One of the most beautiful hardy vines. Glossy green leaves, brilliant colored in autumn. Clings tightly to any support.

Clematis (Paniculata)—Covered in August with a sheet of fragrant white star-shaped flowers, continuing in bleom until frost.

Honeysuckle (Halls)—The most popular variety. Glossy, rich green leaves, almost evergreen. Rapid grower, very fragrant. Excellent for covering banks and bare places.

Westeria (Chinensis)—Tall grower, valuable for porches and arbors. Long clusters of fragrant, pale blue flowers in May.

	Each	10	100
Choice Shrubs, transplanted stock	$0.35	$3.00	$25.00
VINES			
Honeysuckle	.25	2.00	
American Ivy	.25	2.00	
All Other Varieties	.35	3.00	

Shade and Ornamental Trees

American Elm—It is a native of America and perhaps one of the most beautiful and majestic trees ever produced on this continent. It is long lived, hardy—a tree that will add beauty to any farm home or country place. This is a wonderful tree for avenue planting. It is rather slow in growing but if you are planting for the future rather than the immediate present, you cannot do better than to select the beautiful American Elm.

Soft Maple (Silver Maple)—This tree is very quick growing and is bought by many people who wish shade without delay. It has a dense crown of foliage. The tree is perfectly hardy and is remarkably free from worms and insects. If your home needs shade or the parks and streets of your city are a little bare, you can not do better than to plant Silver Maple.

Ornamental Trees	Each	10	100
Ash, American Elm, Sycamore:			
4 to 6 feet	$0.30	$2.50	$20.00
6 to 8 feet	.45	4.00	30.00
8 to 10 feet	.60	5.50	40.00
Black Locust, Carolina Poplar, Norway Poplar, Silver Poplar, Silver Maple, Speciosa Catalpa, Russian Mulberry:			
4 to 6 feet	.20	1.70	15.00
6 to 8 feet	.30	2.50	20.00
8 to 10 feet	.50	4.50	35.00
	Each	10	
Bechtel Double Flowering Crab, 3 to 5 feet	$0.40	$3.50	
Birch, European White, 4 to 5 feet	.40	3.50	
Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping, 4 to 6 feet	.75	6.50	
Chestnut, American Sweet, 3 to 5 feet	.40	3.50	
Chestnut, Paragon (Grafted), 3 to 5 feet	1.50		
Mulberry, Tea's Weeping, 4 to 6 feet	1.00	8.50	
Mulberry, Downing, 4 to 6 feet	.40	3.50	
Purple Leaf Plum, 3 to 5 feet	.50	4.50	
Umbrella Tree (Catalpa Bungeii), 4 to 6 feet	1.00	7.50	

PAEONIES

Rose Color Varieties with Shading

Prices for varieties listed below	Each	10	100
Three to six eye plants	$0.40	$3.00	$25.00

Latipetala Rosea—Outside petals are bright rose, inner white, late.

Reine Victoria—Large, perfect, bright rose flower, mid-season.

Sadie Walker—Large, bright rose, broad petals, late, (Terry).

Prices for varieties listed below	Each	10	100
Three to six eye plants	$0.45	$3.50	$30.00

Edulis Superba—Very large, bright rose, early. One of my finest. (Lemon).

Neptune—Purplish-rose, striped white, free bloomer, early. (Terry).

Parmentierre—Pale-rose, a fine, free bloomer. (Parmentier).

Thomas Meehan—Full double flowers, light rose, edged white, early. (Terry).

Rebecca—Purplish-rose and white, strong grower and free bloomer, early. (Terry).

Revesii—Rosy, flesh color, sometimes touched with red; an old, but good variety.

Varieties at Special Prices

Crown Jewel—Purplish-rose, incling to flesh, very double with full center. Terry's: This name means something very fine. He spent his life perfecting the finest. Each 50c, per ten $4.50.

Crimson and Variations

Prices for varieties listed below	Each	10	100
Three to six eye plants	$0.40	$3.00	$25.00

Carnation—Bright crimson throughout, outer petals broad, center finely fringed, mid-season. (Terry).

Grandiflora—A beautiful light crimson, tall, strong stems, late.

Pink

Prices for varieties listed below	Each	10	100
Three to six eye plants	$0.45	$3.50	$30.00

Delicatissima—Very large, clear pink, exceptionally fragrant, free bloomer, a quality flower in every sense, medium early.

Euphemia—Flesh color with crimson blotches, mid-season, lovely and rare. (Terry).

Purplish and Straw Color

Prices for varieties listed below	Each	10	100
Three to six eye plants	$0.45	$3.50	$30.00

Irene—Outside petals broad, pale purple, inside bright straw, finely fringed, mid-season. (Terry).

Terry's Superb—One of the heaviest bloomers we have seen, light purplish flowers in clusters, mid-season. (Terry).